

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty; Gradual Emancipation; &c., &c.

VOLUME I.

TERMS.

The True American is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid within three months.

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All remittances at the risk of the Editor.

ADVERTISING.

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For each subsequent insertion, 25
One square, three months, 6.00
One square, six months, 10.00
One square, twelve months, 18.00

The very large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE AMERICAN, in this and other States, will render it a better advertising medium than any paper in the city.

PAUL SEYMOUR, Agent in Cincinnati.

Agents for the True American:

L. B. RHODES is our traveling Agent for the West; CALLE HARTSHORN, of Boston, sole agent for the New England States. All letters to be sent to him, post paid, at his office, No. 39 Washington street, Boston.

FINCH & WENDELL, 118 Nassau street, New York, for the State of New York.

ELI DILLIN, S. W. cor. of Green and Ridge Roads, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Baltimore Saturday Visitor and the Liberty of the Press.

The battle rages apace—and again and again, Americans you hear and must necessarily decide, "under which King Bezoan, speak or die"—Liberty or Slavery? Those who have read Mr. Snodgrass' Journal, will bear unqualified testimony to its dove-like spirit and patient Christian tone—yet this voice not avail, and Lynx-eyed despotism has found out that he is in earnest and means to act; and he too is marked for ruin.

Mark the bold language of Clagett's resolution, "best to convert him." Here the legislature sits as judge and jury, and the liberty of a citizen is proposed to be taken away without a hearing! And this is the mob spirit of Kentucky—the spirit of Lynch-law—the spirit of Slavery. How long, sons of '76—children of Washington and Lafayette shall we crouch under the despotism of three hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders?

Come ye craven millions, why sit ye in stolid, Gaze till they have bound in hand and foot?" Men at some times are masters of their fate, But in themselves that we are unto slaves. Brutes and Usurpers! What should that be, But that man be bounded more than yours?

Write them their log-logs, yours is as fair a name; Sound them, it doth become the mouth well, Weigh them it is so heavy, conjure them, Send them a spirit as soon as Caesar.

Now this fame is all the God's own, Upon whose shoulders doth the curse of Heaven!

That he is grown so great? Age zed art shamed, Rome thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods?"

"I cannot tell what you and other men think of this life; but for my single self, I had as lief not be, as to be."

In awe of such a thing as myself,

I was born as free as Caesar."

What should that man be bounded more than yours?

Mr. Claggett (with the permission of the House) accepted said substitute.

The question then recurred on assenting to the preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Bowie offered as a substitute for said preamble and resolutions the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, &c., be hereby authorized and requested, if in his judgment, J. E. Snodgrass, the editor of a newspaper called the Saturday Evening Visitor, or other editor of any newspaper in the State of Maryland, or any other person had violated any of the provisions of the act of 1835, chap. 325, to call the attention of the judicial tribunals of the State to the subject, and to institute such proceedings as may be necessary to bring said offenders to trial and punishment.

Which was read.

Mr. Claggett (with the permission of the House) accepted said substitute.

The question then recurred on assenting to the resolution.

Mr. Maffit called for the previous question, which being demanded by a majority of the members present, the said previous question was put, and it was,

"Shall the main question be now put?" and it was.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put,

"Will the House assent to the resolution?"

Resolved in the affirmative, and the resolution sent to the senate.

As soon as I found I was I penned and despatched the following memorial to the Legislature. I learn from the daily papers, that it was presented to the House of Representatives, by a delegate from this city, and referred to the Senate, it having arrived too late for the action of the House, which was cut short by the "previous question"—so generally the resort of those who dread the truth. I publish it to show that I do not dread investigation, as the reports of the daily papers make it appear, but, to the contrary, that I am anxious for it, having nothing whatever to fear.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your memorialist, a citizen of Maryland, has observed, not without surprise, among the officially reported proceedings of your honorable Body, certain resolutions requesting the Governor of this state, to order a process, designed to deprive the undersigned of both his property and liberty, as well as to strike down, in his humble person, that "Liberty of speech and of the Press" so wisely guaranteed to every citizen of Maryland, and which it ought to be the pride of the Representatives of the People to protect. Your memorialist thinks he fully comprehends both the letter and the spirit of the law of 1835, chapter 325, which, it is alleged, has violated, and he conceives that he has not violated the same in the slightest respect—having, indeed, no disposition to do so. This he holds himself ready to show by an exhibition of the files of the "Saturday Visitor" published since he has been connected therewith. He therefore respectfully asks of your Honorable Body, that he may be permitted to present during the further consideration of the proposition referred to, with the privilege of being heard upon the charge so gravely preferred. Presuming that the members of your body, whom one of the resolutions referred to, declares to be of the opinion that your memorialist is guilty of said charge, are desirous to have all facts before them, he is encouraged to make this request. If it shall on first view appear to be of too unusual a character to receive a favorable response, your memorialist begs your Honorable Body to consider that the step which has given rise to such a wish on his part, is of a character equally extraordinary.

Hoping that your Honorable Body may ever be guided by the highest wisdom, in all your acts, and that all you do may tend to the well-being of your constituents and your memorialist's fellow citizens, whose welfare the undersigned is conscious of ever having in view in his public course, he will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.,

J. E. SNODGRASS.

Office of the "Saturday Visitor,"

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1846.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITOR.—EXTRA.

BALTIMORE, January 28, 1846.

To the Lovers of Test and Freedom:

A crisis has arrived in my public life—one of little moment to the community at large, some at first blu h, may infer, yet really of incalculable importance to every citizen when viewed with reference to that department of human agency, in which I have been long an ardent and sincere, however obscure, laborer. The "Liberty of the Press" has been threatened in my person—and that to subserve the interests of the few as opposed to the many, and to bolster an institution which is entailing woe but ruin upon even those who absurdly claim for it exemption from that examination to which all other systems are allowed to be subjected.

Some of you have observed that an effort has been made by a Representative of one of the largest slaveholding countries of this state in the General Assembly thereof, now in session, to convict me of violating a law which I have not violated in any sense whatever—and that by a process as extraordinary as unrighteous, the which will be indicated by the following extracts from the official report of the House of Delegates:

Extract from the Journal for Jan. 21st.
1846, pages 122 and 123.

"On motion of Mr. Claggett,

Ordered, That the door-keeper be required to prevent people of color from sitting in the gallery of this House.

ation in Kentucky; Literature; Agriculture; the Education of Labor Morally and Politically; Commercial Intelligence, &c., &c.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY,

FEBRUARY 18, 1846.

NUMBER

per the following article, and requested an insertion of it, expressed myself, at the same time, willing to pay for its insertion, if the peculiar circumstances of the case did not, in their view, entitle me to a hearing free of cost. To my surprise, it was returned to me with a refusal to publish anything on the subject to which it necessarily related! Thus shut out from the columns of the paper which has suffered such glaring injustice done me, and not deeming it expedient to delay until the *edict* by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, as then issue of the next number of the "Visitor," was but the consequence of a grand scheme, which would ultimately give a biography of this distinguished individual, so that in future time the slaveocracy should wish to build him a "monument" to be erected in particular distinguished his simple narrative of his eventful life—I used only to say to those who know me, and therefore need only my word, that both the speculations made in this paragraph, are absolutely and unequivocally *false*. I do not believe Mr. Claggett himself erred them, if he had ever heard of them, but that he begged into it for the malignant purpose of entitling the question against me!

If he is hereafter held by me, legally responsible for his virulent slanders as serious, it will be because he is screened by that constituent over whose provisions he, with such questionable fitness, holds a seat in the Legislature of a civilized state. All the money I have ever received from Abolitionists, has been for subscriptions to my paper, not a shrewdly hinted at by Mr. Hook, they will not be likely to be decreased in me by the large sum up to strike down the "Liberty of the Press?"

Pass? which the 32d article of our Bill of Rights declares should be held "INVIOABLE"—that Liberty of the Press which is not tyrannical fear, nor which the masses of the people can have against the mandate of irresponsible Tyranny, or the hand of cruel Oppression which is stretched forth in such various forms.

As to the story about my having written a "harsh, vile, and vulgar" letter to a clergyman—it is equally false. My clerk informs me that he did address a certain Reverend "despont" at Annapolis, a becomingly expressive letter, informing him of what was literally true—that his name had been placed on a list of "Desponts," for the purpose of being published in a supplement to the "Visitor" in the course of preparation, if he did not forward pay for the papers he had used, as specially became a minister of the Gospel. I claim of Mr. Claggett, the fulfillment of his threat to publish that letter. If in his possession, it can be of no further use to him, since it has probably served the purpose of the distinguished member, who doubtless dragged this extraneous private affair into the House, for "tragic effect."

One word more, and I shall close the present consideration of this subject, intending to resume it in my own paper, where I can treat it, if needful, more at length and with more freedom of utterance than is this. Whatever issue may prevail, Not aware that I have violated any law of Maryland, and conscious of the rectitude of my public course, I cannot consent to be either bullied from the path of duty by the denunciations of men utterly incapable of appreciating the motives or deeds of less selfish men, or deprived of my rights, contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution under which I live. The "Liberty of Speech and of the Press" shall never find in me, the sincerest of defenders, while Tyranny in all its forms may ever expect to encounter the most unyielding opposition. These sentiments, I beg to say that scarcely a single allusion to the conduct of my paper, if fairly made, I am represented, in a number of places as uttering sentiments which cannot be found in the entire files of the "Visitor," and which could only have originated in a madman or a simpleton.

In other places language used by my correspondents, quoted from other journals, is attributed to me, while perversions and misrepresentations are piled up with a facility possible only to some d

o

t in unscrupulous criticism and denunciatory detraction. This language used by an intelligent correspondent from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, wherein he appeals to the ladies of Baltimore, to exert their influence for the suppression of that most horrid of systems, the domestic slave trade, is not only referred to as if it were the "constitutional right" of the "slaveholders" to keep slaves, but shall I stop to criticise the temper and tone of the assault thus made in a respectable legislative body; but the monstrous statements put forth as "facts" I cannot suffer to pass without a denial as emphatic as their assertion. But, before I come to these, permit me to say that scarcely a single allusion to the conduct of my paper, if fairly made, I am represented, in a number of places as uttering sentiments which cannot be found in the entire files of the "Visitor," and which could only have originated in a madman or a simpleton.

As soon as I found I was I penned and despatched the following memorial to the Legislature. I learn from the daily papers, that it was presented to the House of Representatives, by a delegate from this city, and referred to the Senate, it having arrived too late for the action of the House, which was cut short by the "previous question"—so generally the resort of those who dread the truth. I publish it to show that I do not dread investigation, as the reports of the daily papers make it appear, but, to the contrary, that I am anxious for it, having nothing whatever to fear.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your memorialist, a citizen of Maryland, has observed, not without surprise, among the officially reported proceedings of your honorable Body, certain resolutions requesting the Governor of this state, to order a process, designed to deprive the undersigned of both his property and liberty, as well as to strike down, in his humble person, that "Liberty of speech and of the Press" so wisely guaranteed to every citizen of Maryland, and which it ought to be the pride of the Representatives of the People to protect. Your memorialist thinks he fully comprehends both the letter and the spirit of the law of 1835, chapter 325, which, it is alleged, has violated, and he conceives that he has not violated the same in the slightest respect—having, indeed, no disposition to do so. This he holds himself ready to show by an exhibition of the files of the "Saturday Visitor" published since he has been connected therewith. He therefore respectfully asks of your Honorable Body, that he may be permitted to present during the further consideration of the proposition referred to, with the privilege of being heard upon the charge so gravely preferred. Presuming that the members of your body, whom one of the resolutions referred to, declares to be of the opinion that your memorialist is guilty of said charge, are desirous to have all facts before them, he is encouraged to make this request. If it shall on first view appear to be of too unusual a character to receive a favorable response, your memorialist begs your Honorable Body to consider that the step which has given rise to such a wish on his part, is of a character equally extraordinary.

Hoping that your Honorable Body may ever be guided by the highest wisdom, in all your acts, and that all you do may tend to the well-being of your constituents and your memorialist's fellow citizens, whose welfare the undersigned is conscious of ever having in view in his public course, he will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.,

J. E. SNODGRASS.

Office of the "Saturday Visitor,"

Baltimore, Jan. 26th, 1846.

JEFFERSON.

The following communication is from a citizen of Lexington—a democrat—a true democrat.

The true democratic doctrine is that every man has a right to govern himself, or in other words man has a right to govern another under pretence even of his own good. Of course then slavery is where democracy is entailed out. The Democrats

are to be either bullied from the path of duty by the denunciations of men utterly incapable of appreciating the motives or deeds of less selfish men, or deprived of my rights, contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution under which I live. The "Liberty of Speech and of the Press" shall never find in me, the sincerest of defenders, while Tyranny in all its forms may ever expect to encounter the most unyielding opposition. These sentiments, I beg to say that scarcely a single allusion to the conduct of my paper, if fairly made, I am represented, in a number of places as uttering sentiments which cannot be found in the entire files of the "Visitor," and which could only have originated in a madman or a simpleton.

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THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The Committee.—In your paper of the 23rd ult., I see a "reward" offered for information concerning the "Committee." Such information to be furnished in "the committee." I have concluded to write a few particulars on the subject, first, however, I wish to give a few details of the affairs of the memorable "

in America might have a many ways, for however less the black man with the feet; Henry Christophe, a jet, had powers of mind of any President in America.

I will finish my letter with sayings of the dearest friends I ever had, General Lafayette—I was General often, and corresponded after his coming out of his denouement. But the first time I knew when I was in Paris, the year of the Revolution, on the subject of France, and I assisted him, was decidedly as uncompromisingly to the Slave trade, and the way man I ever knew. He has slaves in French Guyana, due to him by inheritance in France, and showed me all his titles and documents for his estate, when they were captured—I was with him no less than four different times in Paris. He was a real gentleman, and of soft gentle manners. I have seen him out of temper, never at any time except when Slavery was the subject. He has said frequently, "I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was founding a land of Slavery." How would the people of Fayette like to hear this?—to hear their land cursed by the man who gained it for them!"

THOMAS CLARKSON.

We Americans can well bear to hear our land derided by those in Europe who have no faith in the capacity of man for self-government, but it is possible that we have sunk to such a depth of degradation, that these words of one of the fathers of our country do not cover us with shame; and that we can bear without emotion the words of disappointment and commiseration which come to us from every friend of progress and free principles in Christian Europe. One of the retributions of Slavery seems to me to be the callousness of conscience and of the sensibilities which make a man what it entails upon the slaveholder. To think of 'n'man's being contented and self-satisfied when the land of his honor, affections and birth is the appurtenance of the good, the hopeful, the lovers of their race and the worshippers of God every where! I am sometimes almost tempted to think that the Almighty has given us up to work all unkindness with greediness. America has now abandoned more principles and has become an intriguing state, acting from a blind calculation of human interests. Though it young man, I have lived long enough to see policies brought to nought by an influence which they could not explain nor perceive and which had not entered into their calculations, the influence of God, of Providence on nations and men. So it must be with America. Either the spirit of truth will work in the hearts of the people and silently undermine the reckless schemes of statesmen, and overthrow deeply rooted systems of wrong, or we must become a low, debased people, if prosperous, enervated by prosperity and eventually a prey to some great calamity. If we can not be an example of freedom to the world, we shall be a miserable example of the destiny which waits upon profligate sensual nations. For this great problem which commands the attention and interest of all thinking men—Your name stands out as a bright point. The blessing of all such is yours, I would add to it my own weak voice. May God protect and strengthen you.

With respect, sincerely yours,

W. F. C.

Cassius M. Clay Esq.

For the True American.

Directions for Cultivating Black and White Mustard Seed.

Plant the seed in good clean Hemp or Wheat lands early in the Spring, in hills three feet apart each way; three stalks in a hill is sufficient, as then there is plenty of room to head, to be kept clean with a horse cultivator. It will ripen about the middle of June, and should be cut before its ripe to prevent its shattering out—placed on a tight floor or sheets in the sun to dry, thrashed and cleaned with a Wheat Fan. Thus treated it will yield 20 bushels per acre, and worth \$70; 4 oz. of seed the value of which is only 5 cents, will yield the above increase, as has been tested by several this last season.

THORNTON & GUNSTED,
Mustard Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

Incendiaries.

We admire true independence, wherever it is found. Like "Truth" the plant is "divine" wherever it grows. But among the capital cities, in these days of Man, a really independent man is seldom seen—we mean, one who a ways, under all circumstances, speaks his sentiments without consulting policy, or the probable effect of giving them utterance. CHARLES HAMMOND in his day, was a true specimen of independent manhood—he was emphatically a great man. Next to him stands GABRIEL BAILEY, now at the head of the Cincinnati Herald. He always speaks what he thinks without fear of consequences and will not be controlled by any clique or set of men—he has recently been taken to task by a number of his subscribers, whether he must not do this or that, if he does not they must stop their papers. He notices them and replies.

Amid all these disturbing influences, we shall endeavor to maintain our equilibrium. Our paper is now, ever has been, and always will be, independent. We shall claim our own opinions of things, and utter them when and how we please, without saying to any of our subscribers, "by your leave." We acknowledge in master but one, and he is in Heaven; we hold ourselves responsible for our convictions and utterances to none, but to Him. We claim for ourselves the utmost liberty of thought and action, so that no right of our neighbor be infringed; and what we claim for ourselves, no cheerfully go to others."

Spoken like a man! Stick to these sentiments, and you will never lose your self respect, nor be considered the mere tool of party—"True" Gaz.

THE TRUE AMERICAN

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON WEDNESDAY, 11 A.M.

Correspondents.

There are several valuable letters in this week's American, to which we direct the readers attention. The one from Boston and the other from this place are especially worthy of note; they will be found on the outside. Literary readers will be pleased, we think, with our New York correspondent. Other friends who have favored us, must be a little patient; nothing but the want of room prevents us from publishing their communications at once.

Find sayings.

The New York Tribune refers to the heat Generator of Messrs. D. Griffin & Co., as saving fuel to an astonishing extent by it. The results of this application at one of the extensive iron works in New York are thus stated by the Engineer:

An actual saving of 900 pounds of coal per day, or just 25 per cent by careful measurement of the quantity formerly required to run the works.

A moral certainty of saving nearly, or quite 25 per cent more as soon as the works can be adapted by contraction of the fire chamber and the strengthening of its walls (now but one foot thick) so as to prevent utterly the escape of the gases through the mason works.

A diminution of the care and labor requisite to the proper keeping up of fire and generation of steam:

To start the works at 7 o'clock A.M. the dampers are now open, and the fire aroused at 6 A.M.; formerly, it was necessary to start at half past four. At Cook and Engle's works, Brooklyn, where the fire chamber and boiler are properly enclosed by solid mason work, the engine is started at any hour of the night or morning, without a moments preparation or firing up.

The necessity of building tall chimneys for sake of a strong draft, is thus obviated. Even on Mondays, after a days' disuse, there is no difficulty experienced in starting fire with this improvement, without these tall chimneys.

The best generator is merely a well executed device for allowing nature fair play in the generation of steam. It simply saves all the gases and heat which formerly passed off up the chimney, burns the latter over again, and applies the whole to this purpose. Iron manufacturers would do well to enquire into this improvement. The address of the proprietors is D. Griffin & Co., 129 Broadway, New York.

Louisiana.

Returns from this State are complete with the ex. Tolson, of Cudahy, Governor, and Mr. Johnson is elected Governor in—we seek after the right only, and laying found it, we speak like a free born man, the thing as we see it. We are of Jefferson's opinion, that "error may be safely tolerated," if reason is left free to combat it. If we have gone into any excesses, we should be glad to have Mr. T. to point them out, and we promise reform. Yes, we are "bold and reckless" of the denunciations of the whipper-snappers to come: a disease mind needs truth to cure it: for truth is the mind's only medicine.—Now we call upon Mr. Thompson in the kindest spirit, to show wherein our doctrines want truth, and if he does, we pledge ourselves to come over to it—will he do as much?

We have "fretted off the bridle and thrown it away." We go free from the stone song was sung in England; and Wilberforce and Clarkson were ever reproached with causing a retrograde movement. Yet emancipation came at last in spite of the efforts of the abolitionists to the contrary. So here in Kentucky, emancipation will come at last in spite of our infatuation, and Mr. Thompson's gradualism!

Public sentiment is "morbid," says Mr. T.; it is diseased. Well then it needs a physician: a diseased mind needs truth to cure it: for truth is the mind's only medicine.—Now we call upon Mr. Thompson in the kindest spirit, to show wherein our doctrines want truth, and if he does, we pledge ourselves to come over to it—will he do as much?

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Nothing but reports of revolutions and counter revolutions from this unfortunate country. But they are so contradictory to us, one to find the truth. One arrival states that Arista at the north and Yucatan at the South had declared against the government of Paredes. Another, and the latest, asserts the contrary, and states that Paredes is gaining the confidence of the people, more and more every day.

Washington Gossip.

Severely criticises our reply to the Albany invitation. As to all the bad taste of the thing, we plead guilty. When we set as a stern critic upon our own composition, we are often ready to go as far as the farthest in denunciation of our style. It is very easy, at any rate, for a man with his feet upon the fender, or on some body's writing table, to talk very philosophically about the proper means of overthrowing a despotism which the men of '76 great as they were dared not attack!

No one despises mere words more than we do; but unhappily we have a *whirl* else to use. The Rochester paper will hardly advise us to take up a meat axe and cut away at the American people—will it? Well if we have nothing but words, it seems to us right, that we should array them into all sorts of single and double files, platoons, and hollow squares, making us "big a show" as the nature of the case will allow! What says the American?

Our modesty would not originally have allowed us to mention ourselves in the day time with Washington; but since the American ventures the comparison, let him remember, that Washington is only to put himself at the head of forces already arrayed—to fill in with a public sentiment already made. The sword was the thing; he was called to use it, not words! Now as to dying, we are as fond of life as any man; we know how to enjoy it; and as long as we can avoid the grim monster without incurring greater evils, we shall not be slow to give him the slip! But yet, with the American's permission, we think, that we shall not be driven from our defence of this right to use words, great *hedgehogging* words, if it pleases us to avoid even the rights of physical stoppage of the pipe of emanation.

So much for matters of taste!

As to the denial of our proposition, that "if they are not freemen, who timely submit to the loss of our right, then are the American people slaves," we stand prepared to defend it by all sorts of speech, the preface, the copula, and the conclusion; "If all sorts of rhetor, agit-

and syllogisms say; if the Americans prefer it, we will use something more than words—we will maintain it with fists, the sheath—the small sword, and double sticks, the single scabbard—the big sword, and double sticks, the guard and the pincers guard; and if its editor will only come on to Kentu- kentucky, on that subject we shall have a "fine fight!"

The patriots of '76 did not deem the tax on tea a great sin to pay to be sure;

If not then we confess that we are a war-

farous people.

Mr. T. says he has been "for some years cast in favor of gradual emancipation"—Has he begun his system of gradualism?—When will he begin? Has he liberated his own slaves? Has he freed any portion of them? Has he fixed a time when all or any portion of them are to be free? If not then we confess that we are a war-

farous people.

Whether this is exactly so or not, certain it is that there is a tone of cheerfulness among the most distinguished persons at Washington, within the last six or two weeks, which could hardly exist were there no circumstances of encouragement more favorable than any thing that appears on the face of the published correspondence.

The New York Gazette (neutral) writes:

...confirms this statement. It ex-

presses itself as follows:

There are still, at present, now we presume, as to the right to tax us, without their consent, as to carry out the late correspondence, and return if possible, before the session of the 1st March, or at all events, to enable the English Government to send further instructions to Mr. Polk by that steamer.

The opinion has been hazarded, not rightly, that other communications, in addition to the original, and much more important, will come out by the summer, and through the presents of an amiable settlement—judging from what Mr. Polk has allowed us to see—are certainly not very flattering.

It will, nevertheless, venture the prediction that such a settlement will be arranged, though in a manner by means different from anything that have yet been proposed. Time will show the value of the prophecy.

Mr. Buchanan is not spared by his party

friends, and is thought to have managed

the negotiation laughingly, and in most

wretched taste, without showing tact, inge-

nious, or anything like the fairness and

frankness of the British Minister. The

Journal of Commerce handles him without

any respect.

It is to the main question, we think, that

we will be peace. All the undercurrents

on the most influential, and almost cer-

tain to be so in the present case—are setting

strongly in this direction. Leading politi-

cians, out of office, leading merchants, and

leading men of other classes, of both politi-

cal parties, are uniting to preserve the general peace.

We have spoken of Mr. Gal-

atin's letters. Since W. C. Rives of

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present. It forms a part of almost every conversation, where neighbors gather, to tell or hear the news. And it is very rare in their gatherings, that the necessity of emancipation is denied. We honestly believe, if the public voice could express itself, independent of party considerations, and those fancied fears which oppresses it, that it would declare itself now, ready for this step in some form.

The *religion* sentiment, as our correspondent intimated, is a strong one—the strongest, perhaps, which sways the heart of man and directs the course of society. It is not fond of excitement. When men's passions boil over, or their prejudices gather like the black clouds, and lower with threatening aspect, it is apt to lie still, and wait for its time. But more excitement commences; it will die out; and then, when it does, a reaction follows; and then, even those who are the subjects of it, reflect with some degree of consciousness on their past conduct. This is the state of the public mind in Kentucky at present. After the mob of the 18th of August, nothing was heard but a denunciation of those who ventured to discuss the question of slavery. The *outspoken* public decree was, that it should not be debated. But the excitement which gave seeming authority to this decree has passed away, and with it has passed the decree itself; mens minds have become calm; all parties are enabled to look existing evils full in the face; and bidding its time, the religious sentiment of the State, with a deep sobriety of purpose, had a solemn sense of the responsibility resting upon it, is becoming more and more interested in the cause of virtue and freedom.

We have opportunities often of knowing the views of preachers, and professors of religion. We know, too, often, that in neighborhoods there are leading religious men, ignorant of each other's wishes and opinions, who feel that they ought not and cannot keep silent much longer on the grave question of emancipation. And we know besides, that humbler members of the church, silent too generally, because they are accustomed to speak out their thoughts, and not actors because habituated to others lead, are many, disquieted, on account of the strong conviction they have that something must be done, and that they should do something to rid themselves and Kentucky of the evils of slavery. And can this religious sentiment, now boistering and bubbling up in every neighborhood throughout the State, and ready to burst out, all stirring and living with the best, bravest, and fullest power of humanity, be much longer suppressed? It is impossible. It will break forth, and so show that the moral power of the State, and warn into being its generous nature, as to guard freedom from all assaults, and make emancipation the great and glorious end of our action.

Fuss or no fuss, low or no low, in the sense in which our correspondent uses these words, the religious people of Kentucky will obey their Father's voice, and hearken to his words, proving themselves christians in deed as well as name. The idea of accomplishing any good without effort, is nonsense. The man who acts upon it will ever be a negative character—a nonentity among his fellows—a poor creature without positiveness enough for love or even indifference. No human being can be good or great without struggle, hard and unceasing struggle, and if the christian shrinks from it, or slinks away from the contest which duty forces upon him, he is a traitor to earth and heaven.

Stocks.—On Monday the 9th Stocks of all sorts gave way, and the market closed with very little firmness. The course of affairs at Washington is assigned as the reason.

Virginia.—The Convention question was finally disposed of in the Virginia House of Delegates on the 9th inst. The proposition that the Convention should be organized on the white basis of representation, was, negatived, yeas 54, nays 77. The Bill was then indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 85 to 46.

This is the beginning of the battle. And the progress of the fight tells well for future victory. Everything for the last three years has tended to strengthen the slave power; it has had pretty much its own way; and we were surprised to find in Virginia so close a vote for a convention upon the white basis.

Fifty four yeas! And the members voting them representing the only growing part of the State! What more could be asked? From this time forward the slave power will decrease in strength; it is diminishing that strength by its fanaticism and ultra conduct; and thus, added to natural causes and a deepening moral and religious sentiment, will bring from it its usurped mastery of authority, and confer it upon the majority of voters to whom it rightfully belongs. When placed there, slavery falls.

The refusal on the part of the majority in Virginia to grant a convention on the white basis, will swell the ranks of the friends of freedom in that State, and enable them, ere many years pass, to carry the day. The Old Dominion is ripening fast for the conflict, and, when ready, she will strike a blow that will make slavery reel to its very centre.

Brewhier Water.—The Baltimore American of the 11th says:

Another experiment with the Brewhier water was performed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Lincoln, of the U. S. Navy, assisted by the same gentlemen who were associated with the first experiments, situated near the University of Maryland. The water was a sloop, and all three parts of the cubic of the capital ratio were satisfied. The sloop was instantly applied, and with success equal to that on the first trial. The ship's water battery was entirely set up.

The British Government is a strong one, and its importance is small compared with the importance of preserving peace between two such countries as England and the United States.

Jan. 3d, 1846. Mr. Buchanan replies, and says he has given the proposition just

made the most serious consideration. The British Government does not propose to refer the question of title to arbitration, but merely the partition of the territory. The very terms that proposed would prevent an arbitration for the whole territory claimed by the United States, and the President, he adds, does earnestly believe that arbitration would lead to renewed difficulties. The President, says he, cherishes the hope that the state of this question may not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr. Buchanan is told by letter in immediate reply, that the letter of Mr. B. will be submitted to the British Government.

Mr. Pakenham replies further, on the 16th January, and says that he has reflected upon the letter of Mr. B. of the 31st, and he now endeavors to remove the objections made to arbitration by first quoting the last letter of Mr. B.; and then referring to it, says that his wishes to remind the Secretary of State that England has claims incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. Supposing he now asks, that the British Government will concur, will it be agreeable to the United States to refer the question of title to any third power; and if there are objections to crowned heads, there might be a mixed commission with an umpire,—or there might be a Board of Commissioners, &c., to arbitrate upon the matter.

On the 4th of February Mr. Buchanan replies, and says that there is a condition annexed to the last plan of arbitration, and this is that in case of a certain decision, giving to the one or the other party the whole territory, the two should afterwards agree to a division. It might lead to a division to the arbitrators, it is also said, to make a division of territory, the whole of which is claimed by the United States. Title alone would be submitted, if the United States would consent to arbitration, but the concluding portions of the letter destroy all hope of that. The Secretary then says that he will state a single reason why arbitration should not be resorted to.

Mr. B. does not believe the interests and claims of this nation will admit of arbitration. These claims are set forth at length. There are thirteen degrees of territory upon the Pacific in dispute. He then further states the continued conviction of the President of the United States that the United States have the best title to the whole territory; the territory it is alleged is much more valuable to the United States than to England.—No matter however intelligent or respectable the arbitrators may be, it is said, in conclusion, that the claim to the United States is of so good a character as not to be hazarded by arbitration.

These questions are now *settled*. The time for the question of title has come.

Mr. A. and his colleagues in Oregon have, by all the forms known to civilized communities, paid a due and sufficient attention to the rights of the natives of Oregon. It is now time to be seen whether we will act up to the mark and maintain the claim we have redacted.

There are territorial disputes in Europe—The system adopted on the fall of Napoleon, Europe, perhaps forever, all territorial disputes in Europe.

Mr. A. then advertises a letter in defense of France and England in the affairs of Texas, and continues in no measured terms in the Italy Advance. He denounces France and England for their recent intermeddling with the affairs of Buenos Ayres. He said it was now time extending our laws up to 1st Oct. 40—by the election of the present Cleve Magistrate under the declaration of the Free State Convention—and to the declaration of the Free State Convention.

We stand before the world as a nation which has, by all the forms known to civilized communities, paid a due and sufficient attention to the rights of the natives of Oregon. It is now time to be seen whether we will act up to the mark and maintain the claim we have redacted.

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Mr. A. then addressed the Senate until half past two, and then gave way to a motion to adjourn, and apparently while in the midst of his speech.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the American—Washington, Feb. 7, 1846.

IMPORT AND DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—THE OREGON QUESTION.

Mr. A. and his colleagues in Oregon are President of the United States transmitted to the House of Representatives the correspondence called for by a resolution of the House, and to which allusion was made in a day or two ago by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. I proposed to give you as full an abstract of the contents of the several letters as time and circumstances will permit.

The first letter dated Dec. 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane. Mr. B. states that Great Britain will be ready to supply their Father's voice, and hearken to his words, proving themselves christians in deed as well as name. The idea of accomplishing any good without effort, is nonsense. The man who acts upon it will ever be a negative character—a nonentity among his fellows—a poor creature without positiveness enough for love or even indifference. No human being can be good or great without struggle, hard and unceasing struggle, and if the christian shrinks from it, or slinks away from the contest which duty forces upon him, he is a traitor to earth and heaven.

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This is the beginning of the battle. And the progress of the fight tells well for future victory. Everything for the last three years has tended to strengthen the slave power; it has had pretty much its own way; and we were surprised to find in Virginia so close a vote for a convention upon the white basis.

Mr. McLane also says to Mr. Buchanan that he has unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and that he displayed all these qualities in his interview with him.

Mr. McLane thinks for himself that they (the defences) may relate to the state of affairs in Europe.

He has a remarkable work; beautiful in style, and wondrous in its matter—the Philosophy or Mystery, by an Englishman Wm. Cope Dendy, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1845.

The heads of a few chapters, or rather digressions, will give our readers some idea of the book.—See my review of the Wye—a Ghost Story—Notions of the Ancients regarding Ghosts—Illusion of Spectres—Second Sight—Moral predisposition to the Sight—Phantoms of Intellectual Minces—His notion of Opinion—Schemambulism—Nightshades of the Mind, &c., &c., &c. The work is strictly philosophical in its tendency, yet more amusing than a novel.

He was a sharp floating on the Wye, among the grey rocks and leafy woods of Cleopatra. Within it were two fair girls reclining; the one flinging the romantic address of a man of Italy, with the expressive purity of English nature; the other flinging with a devotion of a vestal, the classic beauty of a Greek. There was a young lad stamping with thoughtfulness on his brow; yet a smile was ever playing on his lips, as his heart felt the truth and influence of the beautiful life around him.

Mr. Pakenham, in a letter dated 27th Decemb'r, to Mr. Buchanan, says:—The under sig'd is instructed by Mr. Gove to propose to the British Minister as to the intention of His Government, in making preparation for the Levee to be held, as he does, to that he believes great good will result to both Governments from such a reference—that he thinks a resort to arbitration the best course for both Governments, and hopes that it may be adopted. This position is proof, he adds, of confidence in our (the British) claim, and a desire for peace on the part of England, as the world will see by the offer.

Mr. Pakenham says also that the territory in dispute is small compared with the importance of preserving peace between two such countries as England and the United States.

Jan. 3d, 1846. Mr. Buchanan replies, and says he has given the proposition just

made the most serious consideration. The British Government does not propose to refer the question of title to arbitration, but merely the partition of the territory. The very terms that proposed would prevent an arbitration for the whole territory claimed by the United States, and the President, he adds, does earnestly believe that arbitration would lead to renewed difficulties.

Mr. B. has endeavored to make the most serious consideration. The British Government does not propose to refer the question of title to arbitration, but merely the partition of the territory. The very terms that proposed would prevent an arbitration for the whole territory claimed by the United States, and the President, he adds, does earnestly believe that arbitration would lead to renewed difficulties.

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Forgive and Forget.

By the author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

When storms of unkindness as busters of gall,
Bubble up in the heart, and dash it to shill.
And weeds grow wild in the heart and thrill.
But the hand of Justice is strong.
In the heart of impatience, woe and woe,
While the anguish is lasting yet,
None but a angel of God can deale
-I now can forgive and forget."

But if the bad spirit is chased from the heart,
And the soul is in penitent sleep,
With the sun so repented the wrath will depart;
The high noon of justice was heaped;
For the best compensation is paid for all ill,
When the cheek with contumacy is wet.
And every soul is it is possible still,
At once to forgive and forget.

To forget it is hard for a man with a mind,
However his heart may forgive,
To忘却 all parts and dings behind,
And for the letter to live;
Then how shall it be born, e'er turn
Resuscitation the spirit will he,
And the ashes of injury smoulder not born,
Though we strive to forgive and forget.

The broken heart no longer shall the motto unseal,

A sad mind shall bear never a load,

And the world is filled with pain;

And know the how-e'er than art;

Remember thy lies, thy sins, and thy crimes;

How woe is that in unto flight?

Yet Meey hath seven by seventy times

Be swift to forgive and forget!

Yes, yes, let a man when his many woes,
Be quick to receive him a friend,
For thus on his head in kind he bears,
His tools—tear and amend;

And if thy hands are forgotten, forgive;

Now help with justice is made;

So who would not gladly take less of Heaven,
Nor cease to forgive and forget?

From the London Keepsake for 1846.

Shanbra.

BY BENJAMIN DISRAELI, ESQ., M. P.

Oriental palaces, except perhaps in the great Indian peninsula, do not realize the dream and glittering visions of the Arabian Nights, or exceed the authentic histories written in the flesh and fullness of the success of the children of the Desert, the Tartar and the Saracen. Commerce once followed in the train of the conquerors of Asia, and the vast buildings which they hastily threw up of might and perishing materials, were filled, not only with the plunder of the East, but furnished with all the productions of art and luxury which the adventurous spirit of man brought from every quarter of the globe to Samarcand and Bagdad. The site of these mighty capitals is almost erased from the map of the modern traveller; but tribute and traffic have also succeeded to sustain even the dilapidated serial of the once omnipotent Stamboul, and, until very recently all that remained of the splendor of the Caliphs of Egypt was the vast Necropolis, which still contains their palatial sepulchres.

How bold Roushian peasant, who in our days has placed himself on the ancient throne of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies, as Napoleon on the seat of the Merovingian kings, usurping political power by military prowess; how he lodged and contended himself in the valley of the Nile, was not altogether an uninteresting speculation; and it was with no common curiosity that some fifteen years ago, before he had conquered Syria and Constantine, I made one morning a visit to Shoubra, the place of Mehemet Ali.

Nothing can be conceived more animated and picturesque than Cairo during the early morning or at night. It seems the most bustling and populous city in the world. The narrow streets, abounding with bazaars, present the appearance of a mob, through which troops of richly dressed cavalry force with difficulty their prancing way, arrested often in their course by the procession of a harem returning from the bath, the woman enveloped in inscrutable black garments, and veils and masks of white linen, and borne along by the pretties donnees in the world. The attendant uniforms bear back the multitude, even the swaggering horsemen, with their golden and scarlet jackets, rich shawls and scarfs, and shining arms, trampling on those around, succeed in drawing aside; but all efforts are vain, for at the turning of the street appears the first still solemn visage of a long string of tall camels bearing provisions, to the cital, a Nubian astride on the necks of the leaded, and beating a wild drum, to apprise the people of his approach. The streets, too, in which these scenes occur, are in themselves full of variety and architectural beauty. The houses are lofty and tiered, abounding in balconies; fountains are frequent and vast and richly adorned as Gothic shrines; sometimes the fortified palace of one of the old Mamlouks now inhabited by a pasha, still oftener the exquisite shrine of an Arabian mosque. The attendants uniforms bear back the multitude, even the swaggering horsemen, with their golden and scarlet jackets, rich shawls and scarfs, and shining arms, trampling on those around, succeed in drawing aside; but all efforts are vain, for at the turning of the street appears the first still solemn visage of a long string of tall camels bearing provisions, to the cital, a Nubian astride on the necks of the leaded, and beating a wild drum, to apprise the people of his approach. The streets, too, in which these scenes occur, are in themselves full of variety and architectural beauty. The houses are lofty and tiered, abounding in balconies; fountains are frequent and vast and richly adorned as Gothic shrines; sometimes the

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drawing aside; but all efforts are vain, for at the turning of the street appears the

first still solemn visage of a long string of tall camels bearing provisions, to the cital, a Nubian astride on the necks of the leaded, and beating a wild drum, to apprise the people of his approach. The streets, too, in which these scenes occur, are in themselves full of variety and architectural beauty. The houses are lofty and tiered, abounding in balconies; fountains are frequent and vast and richly adorned as Gothic shrines; sometimes the

fortified palace of one of the old Mamlouks now inhabited by a pasha, still oftener the

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